

Sec. 6. That the taxes of property, laid for year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall assessed as on the day of the passage of

**VOL. I—No. 126.**

Paragraph 11 of this order.  
Signed) **HUGH L. COLE.**  
Capt. and En. Officer 1st Cong. Dist.  
21-d5t. North Carolina.

By the Day,	\$ 25
" Week,	90
" Month,	280
Meals alone,	224
June 16-21y	

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The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to  
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ers chosen from the class to which the men  
g.  
1. The Commanding Officer of the "Home  
rd" in each county is charged (in the absence  
ounty Enrolling Officers) with the execution  
Paragraph II of this order.

HUGH L. COLE.  
Capt. and En. Officer 1st Cong. Dist.

Address \_\_\_\_\_ EDWARD HINES,  
 Phone 119-3taw2w\* \_\_\_\_\_ Raleigh, N. C.

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 tion, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and  
 information apply to  
 Maj. W. M. GORDON.

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# The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

It is very refreshing, amid the din of arms and the conflict of armies, to find a spot, occasionally where quiet prevails, and a tranquil mental occupation furnishes food for intellectual enjoyment. Such moments may be found in the chamber of the Supreme Court now in session; and we availed ourselves on yesterday of the good news from Petersburg—when our anxieties were put at rest—to indulge in the agreeable opportunity of listening to a law argument. The questions involved, were—

1st. The authority of the Court to issue a writ of certiorari to bring up the proceedings for reversal of an inferior judge.

2d. Whether a writ of error lies in matters on habeas corpus.

The issue in this case is the liability of those principals of substitutes, whose cases, it will be recalled, were settled by His Honor, the Chief Justice, at Salisbury, in the case of Walton; but with reference to which there was an understanding between counsel, which led to the recognizing of the arrested persons to await the action of the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Bragg, Winston and Strong (the District Attorney) represent the Government, and Messrs. Moore and Boyden the parties in custody. With such an array of legal talent, it is well supposed that the subject will be thoroughly elucidated.

Mr. Strong opened the argument on Monday morning. Detained by the necessity of editorial duty, we were not able to hear his argument through. We have heard it spoken of in such terms as we expected. Mr. Strong on a law point always makes an able argument.

We were present to hear Mr. Boyden. In the character of a lawyer, Mr. Boyden appears to advantage. No flight of birds elicits his fancy. No desire of imitation disturbs his natural pace and attitude, and no passion or prejudice which mars his efforts as a politician, sways his judgment and lessens his influence. As a lawyer engaged before a high Court, he is a calm, agreeable, but forcible and logical reasoner, a student thoroughly versed in his case, who puts his points with courteous but telling effect. It was invidious to withhold from Mr. Boyden the attributes of a powerful advocate, and the qualities of a strong reasoner before a court of law.

In this connection, we may state, Mr. Boyden will certainly vote for Gov. Vance. His influence, with that of Gov. Graham, and all the other leaders of the Conservative party, will be used against the self-inaugurated pretensions of Mr. Holden, (the only thing about him that will ever be inaugurated, by the by.) It is impossible for Mr. Boyden to support Mr. Holden, as for water to flow up hill—or who key in the hand of an accustomed drinker, to keep from going down his throat.

Mr. Moore continued the argument on Tuesday and was followed by Mr. Winston, in an elaborate discussion of the whole question. He who would derive pleasure from hearing Mr. Winston, must not set his hook, for the fish bite rapidly and a lot of large size, and any lack of diligence will eventuate in the loss of the fish, with perhaps the hook and pole also; while he who follows this eminent practitioner with a close observation, will be repaid in the acquisition of valuable legal information, drawn from fountain-head, and conveyed in choice and precise language, which the English lawyer studies to employ, and his American brethren do not sufficiently attend to. The discussion was briefly continued by Messrs. Bragg, Moore and Boyden. Altogether, it was an agreeable interlude amid the dark scenes now enacting, the attendance upon this discussion before the Supreme Court.

The case holds much learning; the two sides having been heretofore contested with great array; in one case where Chief Justice Kent expressed elaborate opinion, fetching to his aid the English precedents, and much of his own solid learning; while Spencer, Judge, argued the contrary with the acumen of his profound legal mind.

Again, in the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Taney elucidated the whole question, and was met by the opinion of Baldwin, in an elaborate, and as Mr. Boyden said, full and able argument, closed up with a recorded protest against the decision of the majority. All this was upon the broad question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Errors to revise in cases of habeas corpus. However learned the arguments, the precedent has been established on this point, and we incline to the opinion, that it will be followed.

On the other point, the counsel for the principals encounter a decision of our Supreme Court on the act of Assembly, as to habeas corpus, by which it has been held that original jurisdiction has been lodged with that tribunal, or rather that the Supreme court is a court of common law jurisdiction. If this be adhered to, the writ of certiorari asked for, will be allowed.

On the whole, however, sympathizing with the pets of Mr. Holden and Gov. Vance—the principals of substitutes—we rather think they may have to go. There are to them, however, two sources of consolation—one that they have missed the forty-odd days of consecutive fighting, and that they will go fresh, when they can relieve the draught upon the weary and exhausted who have borne the heat and burden of the day. And for their further consolation, we tell them, that the nation agrees with every man for a penny a day; and it can lawfully do what it pleases with its own—and if they tell well from the hour when they enter on the work, every one will receive each man his penny.

## "Come from Bad Stock."

Many persons believe "there is as much in the blood of men as in horses," or other noble stock—that you cannot make a great and good man of one who has sprung from low, depraved parents, any more than a high, mettled charger can be produced out of a mongrel connestoga. We have often thought of this sentiment in connection with Andrew Johnson—the notorious renegade now placed on the ticket with Abe Lincoln, as a candidate for Vice President of the once United States.

Andrew Johnson was born and reared in this city—or rather its obscure suburbs—and some of our inhabitants remember him as a low-down blackguard, without character, save for viciousness and depravity. His antecedents, were also of the vilest and most degraded caste. So much, by way of illustrating our point.

While we recognize to the fullest extent the true republican doctrine which places each and every man on his own merits, we cannot and should not overlook the fundamental laws of humanity impressed by the Creator, under which men resemble their ancestry more or less closely; and in examining the claims of any man to confidence and station, we cannot safely overlook pedigree, unless where performance has been so varied, and decided, and characteristic, as to leave no room for inquiry. We have seen many instances of what is called men rising by their own talents, or virtues, or merits, to places supposed to be far above their plane of birth; but it will generally be found in these cases, that the men had really the benefits of pedigree, although obscured and dimmed; and they certainly had good mothers, and otherwise inherited good blood.

For a mechanic of any kind to attain fairly and honorably to a position ordinarily assigned to professionally trained aspirants, is proof of his merits, and of the sound policy of the system which looks to merits; but we have been often deceived or beguiled by plausible appeals, and by false suppositions, that it was something ennobling to place a man apparently above a mechanical position. It has been boasted, for instance, in behalf of this renegade and political vagabond, Andrew Johnson, that he was a tailor. He never was reputable or trustworthy as a tailor, or in any other craft—he always disgraced the trade. He was a vagabond and thief when a boy—and in manhood has been a swaggering, profane swearer, and publicly and privately a lying adventurer, mighty in promises which he never performed. Truly in his case it may be said—

"Worth makes the man—Want of it the fellow."

"We now tell President Davis, that our people are indifferent to his threats and his blandishments."

Such is the language addressed in the last Standard by Mr. Holden to President Davis—Mr. Holden assuming to champion the people of North Carolina in this declaration. We note the above to state that indifferent as Mr. Holden is to the blandishments of President Davis, and as are his friends, it is scarce two weeks since the Rev. Mr. Bragg, a preacher of this place, and a strong friend of Mr. Holden, was an applicant for one of the President's "blandishments," in the shape of the Chaplaincy to one of the Hospitals in this place. And this application was in the hand writing of Mr. Holden, though not signed with his recommendation. "Great God, can this be so." "It is even so," that Mr. Holden would have his friend seek office under Mr. Davis, and that he, Mr. Holden, would write, but wouldn't sign his application.

The object was to install the Rev. Mr. Bragg among the soldiers. We say no more of this at present, except to call attention to the "indifference to blandishments."

Ere long this application of Mr. Bragg, and Mr. Holden's connection with it, may assume more importance.

Don't listen to Madam Rumor. Her stories are seldom if ever founded on fact. She is particularly loquacious when the telegraph lines are down, as they were last Sunday, and when the mail fails, as it did this morning.—Exchange.

And we would especially warn the people from the country not to believe the stories they hear when they come to town, of disasters to our arms which are put in circulation by the holdenites of this community. We had no papers from Richmond or Petersburg on Saturday last, and but little information of operations by telegraph—which furnished opportunity for concocting the grossest falsehoods. Several countrymen told us that they had been told "at the Court house," that Petersburg had certainly been captured by the Yankees. And on various occasions we have heard of similar discouraging falsehoods being put out for circulation in the country. We warn the people not to believe any discouraging report they hear, coming from any of Mr. Holden's friends. Our armies are successful every where, and Petersburg and Richmond are ours, and will be to the end of the war.

CAPTAIN FRANK N. ROBERTS KILLED.—A private dispatch received here yesterday brought the melancholy news that our townsman Capt. Roberts had been instantly killed in battle on Saturday afternoon. He leaves a family and many warm friends. He had been in the army since the beginning of the war, having been an officer of the Lafayette Company in the Bethel Regiment. After the expiration of the term of service of that Reg't he raised a Company in the 56th. The entire community deploras the loss of a kind hearted and enterprising citizen.—Fay Observer.

We have heard with deep sorrow of the death of Edgar Purefy, son of Rev. Jas. Purefy of Wake Forest College. He had been for a considerable time in hospital here from Wicks, and had rejoined his Battery (Cummings), but a short time. He was killed on Saturday, in the battles around Petersburg. We have heard no further particulars. He was a most excellent young man, and most deeply we sympathize with his afflicted family in this sore bereavement.

## Caught in a Trap.

It will be remembered by our readers, for most of them have a bitter and costly experience of the fact, that immediately upon the passage of the currency Bill in February last, the dealers in commodities, of every description, throughout the country, almost without exception, immediately advanced their prices thirty-three and one-third per cent, for the purpose, as they said, of protecting themselves against loss in the depreciation of the government issues, which by the law was to take place on the 1st of April. Every sensible man, of course, understood that this was a mere pretext of the dealers to swell their profits, without regard to the condition of the country or the necessities of the people—their grasping avarice and unworthy greed for gain resulted in the loss of millions of dollars to people who were but poorly able to bear it, by the premature depreciation of the treasury.

It is a notorious fact, too, that the men who thus ran up their prices one third, and often more, to cover the prospective reduction in the value of the currency, refused, we believe without exception, to make any concessions in prices in sales for the new currency when it came into appearance. The hypocrisy of their professions, and the iniquity of their practices, as thus fully exposed. They were convicted of speculating upon the wants and necessities of their neighbors by their own conflicting declarations.

But when they adopted and practiced this unprincipled and nefarious policy, they little thought that the strong and searching arm of the law would be thrust into their pockets and compel them to disgorge their ill gotten gains—acquired in spite of the clamors and protests of their consciences, if they had any, and certainly in the face of universal public outrage and reprobation. They however deceived themselves, and will now be compelled to hand over these extra profits to the public treasury.

Truly are they caught in a trap; and in their sorrow and afflictions they need not look for sympathy from the public whom they have plundered, for they will not get it. The country will rejoice with exceeding great joy that judgment as righteous as it is inexorable has overtaken them in their sins.

They cannot escape the payment of the tax without bringing perjury upon their guilty souls, and that will consign them to a destiny which will put them out of the path of all honest people throughout the rolling periods of an endless eternity.

The amendment to the act of February 17th imposes the additional tax of thirty per cent, upon articles enumerated in the two first paragraphs of sections four of the present law. The following are the paragraphs referred to:—

1. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boats, shoes, cotton yarn, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the 1st of January, 1863, ten per cent, in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1864.

2. On all profits made by buying or selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent, in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been delivered in this Tribunal as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In State v. Norton, from Richmond; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State v. Lewis, from Richmond; judgment reversed, and venire de novo. In Watson v. Bissett; judgment affirmed.

By BATTLE, J.—In Blake v. Page, from Wake; order reversed. In State v. Morgan, from Brunswick; no error. In Burgwyn v. Lockhart, from Northampton; order reversed and cause remanded.

By MANLY, J.—In State v. McDaniel, from Montgomery; no error. In State v. Johnson, from New Hanover; no error. In State v. Harwood, from Johnston; no error.

## The Chicago Times and Old Abe.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, at Washington, says, "Mr. Lincoln has done much in three years to develop his real character. At the end of another year the development will be perfect. For a man in such a station to be a smart joker, is bad enough. To be a hypocrite in the sphere that he occupies, is still worse. He will sit down on the 4th of April and write a letter to a gentleman in Kentucky, in which, with shocking blasphemy, he attributes to God the crimes for which he and his abettors are responsible, and dares to attribute to the Almighty the great wrong that he has done to the black race in forcibly depriving them of their comfortable homes and kind masters; and then, rising from the task with one of his hideous smutty jokes, he sets to work with Stanton to plan his campaign in North Carolina. As he has penned it so it has resulted. The successful defense of Plymouth would have enabled Burnside's corps to have landed there. The march of the united columns of Burnside, Peck, Wessels, and Baldy Smith towards Richmond would have enabled Grant to move the Army of the Potomac also towards the rebel capital, and between the two great armies, Richmond might have fallen.

So it would seem, the taking of Plymouth by Gen. Hoke, was no small affair, after all. Indeed, it would seem that it baffled the grand schemes and programme of Lincoln—prevented Burnside's landing they with his thousands of negro troops—saved Richmond from the movement upon it from this point—and saved North Carolina from unimaginable horrors. Let us hear no more from the "Metropolitan" press, of the insignificant affair of Plymouth.

## From the Petersburg Express of Monday. A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT—FIGHTING ON SATURDAY—OPERATIONS YESTERDAY.

All the indications from the front point to a great battle—which cannot be delayed much longer. That it will be one of the most important and probably decisive battles of the war may be readily imagined, since Grant is fighting now for what he considers the key to Richmond, and our noble army for its very existence and the safety of the Republic. The lines of both armies now confronting each other almost within full view of this devoted city, have been contracted, and are so closely drawn to each other, that the slightest movement may bring on a general engagement.

Early yesterday morning, it was apparent that Grant was massing his troops on our left, and this appearance later in the day gave place to certainty. He intends to hurl his strength against that portion of our lines, and by force of overwhelming numbers, break through and overpower our troops. He has tried this experiment in Spotsylvania, at Cold Harbor and elsewhere, to his cost, and he may be as signally repulsed here. He has no room to maneuver his vast army—all of which it is believed is now in front of Petersburg—and must fight at once or retire. That he will fight, his movements yesterday leave no room to doubt.

The enemy's forces who lately occupied the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula, or have been recently landed there, have been transferred to the Southside of the Appomattox. This was done on Saturday night and yesterday morning, and with his army complete, Grant now confidently confronts us. Another day may tell the tale of this monstrous expedition. May God aid and defend the righteous cause.

THE CITY. Of course there is some excitement and much feeling in the city. Entire calmness and indifference could not be expected when such mighty hosts are marshaled so near, and when such mighty issues are at stake. But there is a feeling pervading the community—so strongly confident in our success that Grant, with all his mighty army at our gates cannot quell it.

## FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

The enemy made several fierce and determined assaults on our lines, at points extending from our right to our left, on Saturday, all of which were handsomely and signally repulsed. In each instance, his forces were advanced against our breastworks in columns of from four to six deep, but were met with such steadiness and severity of fire from our batteries and infantry, that before reaching the goal of their ambition, they were compelled to fly precipitately and in great confusion. Time and again their charge was repeated, and with like success.

From all sources, our information is that the enemy's loss in these assaults was very severe. They advanced across fields—some of them several hundred yards in width, in which they were fully exposed to the play of our artillery, which was beautifully and most accurately served, and to the fire of our infantry, which is now rendered ever sure. We state it from officers and men in the fight, and from witnesses of the battle field—and we may almost say officially—that the Yankee loss was very heavy. The bodies of their slain strewn the fields from side to side, and the nearer our breastworks the assaulting columns came, the thicker the bodies lie. Within the last few days the army of Gen. Grant has been depleted by many thousands—how many, no body but himself and his secretaries government will ever know.

OUR LOSSES. Of the contrary, our losses have been extremely light. It is the remark of both officers and men, that so little loss of life and so few wounded were never before known in such a series of engagements. Our hospitals testify abundantly to the truth of this assertion. An overruling Providence seems to smile upon our army and protect it from harm.

OPERATIONS YESTERDAY. Operations yesterday were confined mainly to heavy skirmishing, picket firing and sharp-shooting. As on Saturday the enemy attempted once or twice to force our lines on Taylor's farm, but met with a harsh repulse. Taylor's farm was the scene of the most active hostilities both on yesterday and Saturday, and is the strategic place of hundreds of the Northern. It is situated on the Baxter road, near the right of our lines.

## THE ENEMY'S LINES.

The Yankee line of battle now extend from the Jerusalem Plank Road all around our former breastworks to the Appomattox river—their left resting at or near Mr. Timony's late residence on the above road. On their extreme right, near Battery No. 1, they have placed a formidable gun in position, from which they have been throwing shells over in Chesterfield, and towards the city.

## FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE ENEMY.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the enemy sent a flag of truce towards our line, which, an hour or so later, was followed by a second. Nothing relative to their character has transpired, and we do not even know that they were received. It was conjectured but without foundation, that the truce was but a cover to sound our position. If it was the real object, it proved a failure.

## VANDALISM OF THE ENEMY.

On Saturday, several fires were observed in different directions in Prince George county, which proceeded from the burning of dwellings by the enemy. It is stated that Mr. John Hare's residence near New Market, was destroyed, as also Mrs. Beasley's some distance beyond. It is also reported that Mr. Gregory's house was burned. We hope none of these reports may be true.

## SKIRMISHING IN CHESTERFIELD.

On Saturday and yesterday there was heavy skirmishing in Chesterfield county, in which the enemy was considerably worsted. Over there everything is working to the very disadvantage.

## THE SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.

The spirit of our army was never better. It is exuberant and confident, and calmly awaits the issue, which all believe is now to be decided. May Providence protect them and vouchsafe them a great victory. The prayers of the community and of the nation at large are offered up for them and the cause they defend, and we believe they will not be without effect.

CAPT. MAYFITT.—This distinguished naval officer, who, as commander of the Confederate ship Florida, inflicted such immense damage upon Yankee commerce, has been on a visit a few days to his family and friends in this place. He left here this morning for Plymouth, to take command, for the present, of the ram Albemarle.—Fayetteville Observer.

## FROM THE NORTH.

From the Petersburg Express of Monday, June 20. GEN. MORGAN'S OPERATIONS.

We are under obligations to Col. J. R. Towers, commanding the Eighth Regiment Georgia Volunteers, for a copy of the New York Tribune, of Thursday last, the 14th inst.

It has already been stated, on the authority of Northern Journals, that Gen. Morgan drove the 168th Ohio regiment pell-mell from Cynthiana, Ky., on the 11th inst., and burned that town. The Tribune gives the following additional accounts of his operations:

CAPTURE OF CYNTHIANA AND TWO OHIO REGIMENTS SUBSEQUENT SURPRISE AND ROUT OF MORGAN—GEN. BURBRIDGE PURSUING.

Cincinnati, June 12: 30 P. M.—Logan with about 2000 rebels, attacked the 168th and 171st Ohio Regiments, under General Hobson, at Cynthiana, yesterday, and after a pretty severe fight compelled Hobson to surrender, on condition that his men should be immediately exchanged. The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana, and some of our troops took refuge in the courthouse, and in order to dislodge them, a stable near the hotel was set on fire.

About twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss was 15 killed, 50 wounded. Col. Benjamin, the Provost Marshal of Covington, was mortally wounded. Col. Garris of the 168th Ohio, was severely wounded. It is also reported that Gen. Hobson was wounded. Our loss in prisoners is from 1,000 to 1,600.

This morning Gen. Burbridge, who left Paris last night, fell upon the rebel Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and after a very severe fight, completely defeated him, scattering his forces in all directions. About one hundred prisoners were taken, including twenty officers.

Gen. Burbridge, at last advice, was closely following the fleeing rebels.

## OPERATIONS ABOUT FRANKFORT—THE STATE ARCHIVES REMOVED—YANKEE LOSSES.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, June 11.—Gen. Carrington has just received the following telegram from Gen. Burbridge:

Lexington, Friday, June 10—1 P. M.—Have heard nothing of or from Gov. Bramlette. The Rebels left here yesterday, for Georgetown. They are supposed to have gone east from here.

Gen. Burbridge started in pursuit with fresh horses last night, and will push the Rebels up and fight them steadily.

A messenger who left the capital at 4 o'clock this morning reports that Frankfort is under martial law, and that all men capable of bearing arms have been armed to defend the city. The State archives were being removed to the fort, and the Governor felt confident of holding out until reinforcements should arrive. A force of 3,000 Rebels occupy the stockades three miles this side of Frankfort. They are trying to prevent reinforcements reaching Frankfort from Louisville.

The Union troops made an attack last night on the stockades, but were repulsed by superior numbers.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, June 11.—P. M. By order of the Governor, the entire enrolled militia of Jefferson County have been ordered out and business is directed to be suspended until further orders.

A courier just arrived from Frankfort reports that a flag of truce was sent to Gov. Bramlette, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Frankfort. The demand was declined and fighting resumed.

An authentic report says that about 100 were killed and wounded at Frankfort today.

## LATER—RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF FRANKFORT—CONFIRMATION OF THE DEFEAT OF MORGAN.

Louisville, Monday, June 13, 1864.—Dr. Wheeler, U. S. Mail Agent, who has been at Frankfort, during the siege, left that place at 4:30 this morning, and has arrived here.

He reports that the fight commenced at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, lasting till dark, and at intervals during the night, the enemy approaching from Georgetown in two forces, aggregating 1,300 men, whereof 700 entered Old and 500 New Frankfort. They had no artillery.

A small 4-pounder had been placed below the fort to protect our rifle pits, which was captured by the Rebels, but subsequently was retaken.

On Saturday firing continued from 7 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, with short intervals of interruption.

The Rebels made two demands during the day for the surrender of the fort, both of which were refused by Col. Monroe, of the 22d Ky., commanding the fort.

The Rebels abandoned the attack at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and by 6 in the evening were moving eastward.

The Union loss is six wounded, one seriously.

The Rebel loss is unknown.

The fort was garrisoned by 150 Unionists, only 12 of whom were soldiers.

No injury was done to Frankfort, except the burning of the barracks on the edge of the city on Friday, which was reported to be a bridge three miles northward.

Capt. Dickson, of Gen. Burbridge's staff, telegraphs Gen. Ewing at Lexington, that Burbridge completely routed Morgan's command at Cynthiana on Sunday morning.

Jack Allen's force, 300 strong, which has been attacking Frankfort, is said to be at Lawrenceburg.

I have traced the flight of 300 men under Col. Giltner, to Versailles, many of whom have thrown away their arms, and will probably unite with Jack Allen.

Gen. Carrington has received from Gen. Heintzelman a dispatch confirming the disaster to Gen. Hobson, and the subsequent success of Gen. Burbridge.

Hon. Francis M. Bristow, member of the XXXVth Congress, died at Elkon, Ky., on Friday, of heart disease.

## THE VERY LATEST—MORGAN'S LOSS 1000—GEN. BURBRIDGE STILL PURSUING HIM.

In the following latest despatch, the Tribune reports Morgan as defeated with great loss:

Cincinnati, Monday, June 13, 1864.—Further reports of the fight of yesterday represent the Rebel loss to be 200 killed and wounded, and about 700 prisoners.

Gen. Burbridge is supposed to be pursuing the remnant of Morgan's command.

The loss to the Kentucky Central Railroad is estimated at about \$200,000.

There were five locomotives and seventy-five cars at Lexington, which are reported unharmed.

## NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT—AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS—OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

We had the following dispatch from Secretary Stanton, in the Tribune, which gives the news in brief from all quarters. The important movement referred to has developed itself in front of Petersburg:

War Department, Washington, June 13—12 midnight.

To Major General Dix: We have dispatches from the Army of the Potomac as late as 8 o'clock this morning. The movement was at that hour in successful progress. No reports to-day from Gen. Sherman.

The following dispatch from General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here:

"I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning. After an hour's hard fighting, I completely routed him, killing three hundred, wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly four hundred, beside recapturing nearly one hundred of Gen. Hobson's command and over one thousand horses.

Our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions; have thrown away arms, are out of ammunition, and are wholly demoralized.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler at 9 o'clock this evening indicate no change in his command. No further intelligence has been received from Gen. Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## LOSSES AT COLD HARBOR.

The truth about the Yankee losses in the battle of Cold Harbor, is beginning to leak out. A correspondent of the Tribune says that the loss of the 18th Corps was very severe. Many of the regiments who participated in the charges upon our batteries, lost from one-third to one-half of their number. Col. Weed, of the 98th, and Col. Drake, of the 12th N. Y. regiments, were among the killed. The last was acting Brigadier.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THASSEN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, June 21.—To-day has been unmarked by any event of special interest. Some little cannonading and desultory skirmishing, and a few shells thrown into the city. The enemy are strongly fortified in lines racing from James river across the Appomattox by Jordan's Farm to Jerusalem Plankroad, a distance of seven miles.

Weather intensely warm, but our troops are in excellent plight, though constantly subjected to the heat and fatigue incident to lying in trenches. Grant's purpose not developed, he is supposed, however, to be meditating another of his grand raids.

Our losses in all the fights last week for possession of this place is not over one thousand killed and wounded; that of the enemy computed at five to six thousand.

Beauregard's defence and preservation of the city regarded by all as the most brilliant affair of the war, having with an inferior force confronted and successfully kept back Grant's whole army. Enemy are reported crossing more troops from the north and south side of the Appomattox this evening.

### Further from the Yankee Raiders.

RICHMOND, June 21.—The wharves at Wilcox's landing, Harrison's landing and Westover, were entirely destroyed by our cavalry on Sunday night.

The Enquirer of this morning reports Sheridan routed yesterday near the White House. Eight hundred prisoners and five or six pieces of artillery were captured. Our cavalry in pursuit. No official dispatches from any quarter this morning.

### From Gen. Johnston's Army.

MARIETTA, June 11.—The enemy attacked our front yesterday, under Gen. Hardee, and were repulsed with great slaughter, capturing sixty prisoners, among them Lieut. Col. Watson of the 4th Ohio.

Three deserters, who desired to be employed in any capacity, also came in.

Gen. Johnston, as well as the whole army, is anxious for an engagement with the enemy.

### Northern News.

PETERSBURG, June 21.—The Express has the Washington Chronicle of the 17th. Lincoln was in Philadelphia on the 16th, and made a speech, saying—war destroyed many happy homes, produced national debt with taxation unprecedented—says we must go through the war until the national authority extended over the whole national domain, if it took three years more. He said Grant and Meade are now where they will never be dislodged until Richmond is taken. He asked the Philadelphians, if he needed more assistance would they give it to him? They all answered yes.

The northern papers say Morgan passed through Flemingsburg on the 12th, and admits a loss of twelve hundred.

Valandigham has arrived at Dayton, and the Democratic convention of Illinois has promised him protection.

Gold 197½.

### From the North.

RICHMOND, June 21.—The New York Herald of the 15th is very severe upon Lincoln. It says he has wronged and deceived the people and nearly ruined them by his egregious imbecility as ruler. The country can only obtain satisfaction for the many oppressive acts and criminal blunders he has committed three years, by preventing his reelection.

A gentleman who left Fredericksburg on Sunday, reported gold quoted at Baltimore on the 18th, at 205.

The Union National Convention, under the auspices of a committee, of which Amos Kendall is chairman, is to be held at Chicago on the 4th of July.

The Raleigh Confederate says, that it was arranged that Gen. Polk's remains were to pass through Atlanta on the 15th and be carried to Augusta and from thence